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SOURCE Soviet newspapers as indicated.

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS CONTINUE TO EXPAND

LETHUANIAN REBROADCASTING STATIONS MUST REGISTER -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 100,
29 Apr 49

The management of the radio-relaying network of the Lithuanian SSR, on the basis of Decree No 1593, 29 September 1939, of the Council of Peoples' Commissars USSR, has ordered all responsible for departmental radio rebroadcasting stations to register their stations by 15 May 1949 and obtain authorization for their technical use. In the case of construction of new stations, preliminary authorization of construction rights must be received.

To register radio rebroadcasting stations and for new construction the following must be submitted:

1. The technical plan of the radio rebroadcasting station (in the original).
2. A statement indicating the address of the station, assignments, and the responsible organizations' bank statements.

The registration applies to all installations serving more than ten controllable loudspeakers.

Proprietors of radio rebroadcasting station neglecting registration, also organizations building stations without preliminary authorization, will be subject to a 1,000-ruble fine and the use of radio rebroadcasting stations not registered will be forbidden.

Registration of radio rebroadcasting stations and preliminary authorizations for their construction will be carried out only by the management of the radio-relaying network, № 8 Yaunimo Street, Vil'nyus.

- 1 -

SECRET

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SECRET

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RADIOFICATION PROGRESS CONTINUES -- Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 92, 20 Apr 49

In the past year, 11.5 kilometers of transmission line have been constructed in Lotoshinskiy Rayon, bringing radio to 113 kolkhoz homes. Sixty more kolkhozes in the rayon will be provided with radios in 1949. Three rebroadcasting stations were acquired, two with a power of about 500 watts each. Very soon, 822 homes will be able to listen to radio. In the first quarter of 1949 alone, about 300 radio receivers were obtained.

Forty-four kilometers of new radio line connects 400 homes of Bereyskiy Rayon with the Aleksin rebroadcasting station.

During the first 3 months of 1949, 135 kilometers of radio line were put up in Volokolamskiy Rayon, providing 38 kolkhozes with radio. One thousand loudspeakers were installed in the homes of kolkhoz workers.

In Kliniski Rayon, 84 kolkhozes must be provided with radio this year, but up till now, only four can hear programs.

LENINGRAD GETS FM STATION -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 8, 11 Apr 49

The Leningrad Section of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications has recently built and is now transmitting over a frequency-modulation station.

LATVIAN RADIO FACILITIES EXPANDED -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 77, 2 Apr 49

Radiofication of cities and villages of the Latvian SSR was greatly expanded in postwar years, with 51,500 radio rebroadcasting loudspeakers installed after 1944. More than 200 kolkhozes, sovkhoses, village Soviets and volost' centers have received radio facilities. In 1949, several thousand additional rebroadcasting loudspeakers will be installed in newly organized kolkhozes.

KYBYSHLEV OBLAST RADIOFICATION EXPANDS -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 80, 6 Apr 49

The Kuybyshev Oblast radio rebroadcasting network is being expanded to serve kolkhozes of 6 rayons. With the construction of 28 new kolkhoz radio rebroadcasting stations, about 34,000 homes will receive radio service.

RADIO NETWORK EXPANDS IN UZBEKISTAN -- Pravda Vostoka, No 39, 26 Feb 49

During 1948, 112 new radio rebroadcasting stations with 4,048 radio sets were built in the Uzbek SSR. Eight kolkhoz radio rebroadcasting stations were built in Yangi-Yul'skiy Rayon, where kolkhoz farmers received 233 radio receivers. In Kalininskiy Rayon, 8 rebroadcasting stations were built and kolkhoz farmers purchased 215 radio receivers. In 1948, 40 rebroadcasting stations were built in Samarkand Oblast and 850 kolkhoz homes received radio receiving sets.

Extensive plans have been made to expand the radio network in Uzbekistan during 1949. The Uzbek SSR plans to build 143 rebroadcasting stations and install radio sets in 13,000 kolkhozes. This work will be done by the Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR, the representative of the Ministry of Communications USSR for Uzbekistan, and "Jzsel'elektro" (Uzbek Rural Electrification).

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

KOLKHOZ RADIO FACILITIES EXPANDED IN OMSK -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 56, 22 Mar 49

Radio station RV-49 in Omsk Oblast reported that the work of installing radio facilities in kolkhoz houses in Poltavskiy Rayon has been completed. Fifty-two of the 50 kolkhozes in the rayon have received complete radio facilities and 4,500 radio receivers have been installed. There are now 4,300 regenerative receivers, 60 tube receivers, and four radio rebroadcasting stations in the kolkhozes. The rayon center, Poltavka, has a 100-watt amplifier from which more than 400 rebroadcasting centers operate.

Radiofication of rural areas is receiving wide attention in other rayons of the oblast. The Plant imeni Kazitskiy has pledged to assist kolkhozes in Parogodskiy and Kormilovskiy Rayons in installing radio rebroadcasting stations and regenerative receivers. The plant will install one rebroadcasting station for every rayon and for the Semyanovskiy MTS, and will produce ten 50-watt amplifiers for kolkhoz radio rebroadcasting stations. The Oblast Consumer's Union received 15,629 Komsomlets regenerative receivers in the second quarter of 1948 and quickly sold 10,000 receivers, 2,081 of which were in Poltavskiy Rayon. The union also sold 1,300 tube receivers at that time. In January applications for 12,000 receivers were received from a number of rayons. Measures were taken to procure an additional 20,000 and the "Tsentrsoyuz" order for 50,000 was met.

A session of the Oblast Soviet of Workers' Deputies ordered chairmen of rayon executive committees to install tube receivers in all houses of culture, movie theaters, and rural kolkhoz clubs, and regenerative receivers in all "red corners."

NOVOSIBIRSK STEPS UP RURAL RADIOFICATION -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 59, 26 Mar 49

M. V. Shugrin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Novosibirsk Oblast Soviet of Workers' Deputies, speaking at the sixth plenum of the Novosibirsk Oblast Committee VKP(b), reported that the plan for radiofication of rural areas in the oblast is progressing extremely slowly and unsatisfactorily. During 1948, only 23 radio rebroadcasting stations with 1,500 loudspeakers were built and installed, nine of them in sovkhoses, two in MTSs, three in timber managements, and nine in kolkhozes. The number of loudspeakers in rayon centers has increased by 2,500, and 893 tube and 1,605 regenerative receivers have been installed, an insufficient number for the rural areas of the oblast.

The technical condition of existing radio rebroadcasting stations in sovkhoses, MTSs and kolkhozes could stand considerable improvement. There are frequent breakdowns, failure of power supplies, insufficient number of skilled radio technicians, and carelessness on the part of station directors. Trade organizations and consumer's cooperatives are not meeting the needs of the population in rural areas where there is a permanent shortage of radio tubes, batteries, and other parts.

The basic task of the 1949-1950 plan is to carry out radiofication of all populated centers, all kolkhozes, sovkhoses, MTSs, cultural and educational buildings, schools, and children's homes. The plan emphasizes the extensive installation of regenerative receivers and use of tube receivers in public places. The 2-year plan calls for construction of 235 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz rebroadcasting stations, with 24,000 loudspeakers proceeding from these. A total of 110 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz rebroadcasting stations with 11,000 loudspeakers will be built in 1949. This will mean construction of 2-3 stations in every rayon this year and 3-4 stations in 1950.

Sovetskaya Sibir', No 66, 5 Apr 49

A large new radio rebroadcasting station with 2,000 loudspeakers has begun operation in the Chany workers' settlement. Twenty kilometers of rebroadcasting

- 3 -

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

line, the longest in Novosibirsk Oblast, will be installed to serve the populated centers of Sarbalyk (9 kilometers) and Nikolayevka-Shcheglovo-Vasil'yev-Gorozhanovo.

AZERBAIDZHAN RURAL RADIOFICATION INADEQUATE -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 17, 26 Jan 49

Although 28,272 radio loudspeakers have been installed in Azerbaydzhan since the 16th Congress of the KP(b) Azerbaydzhan, radiofication is not progressing satisfactorily, particularly in villages and kolchozes. There are only 102,373 radio loudspeakers in the Republic, 18,097 of these in rural areas. Only 204 of the 3,547 kolchozes in the Republic have electricity. Electrification and radiofication of all villages and kolchozes in the Republic is planned during the next 3 to 4 years.

TASHKENT TO MOSCOW PHOTOTELEGRAPHY -- Pravda Vostoka, No 40, 27 Feb 49

A direct, two-way, phototelegraphic communication line between Tashkent and Moscow was opened on 26 February. It is now possible to transmit by telegraphy authentic pictures of documents, printed texts, manuscripts, drawings, and photographs.

The new improved device installed at the Tashkent telegraph station makes it possible to transmit phototelegraphic pictures in 2 minutes.

PHOTOTELEGRAPHY LINK BETWEEN SOCHI AND MOSCOW -- Izvestiya, No 105, 6 May 49

A new device has been installed in the Sochi telegraph office for dispatching phototelegrams to Moscow.

MOSCOW OBLAST TELEPHONE NETWORK EXPANDS -- Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 75, 31 Mar 49

Telephones have been installed in all 1,348 rural soviets of Moscow Oblast, as well as in 100 MTSs and 97 sovkhoses. In December 1948 a high-frequency apparatus was installed in the Moshayskaya telephone substation. Similar apparatus will be installed in 10 rayon telephone substations of Moscow Oblast this year. The first 10 dial telephone substations for intrarayan telephone communication are being set up.

MAIL TRANSPORT IMPROVED IN KAMCHATKA -- Tikhookeanskaya Zvezda, No 68, 23 Mar 49

The Kamchatka Oblast Administration of Communications has received two large, comfortable mail and passenger cutters. One of these will carry mail and passengers to populated centers situated along Avachinskaya Bay. This region formerly had only occasional transport service.

CASPIAN SEA MAIL ROUTES OPEN -- Pravda, No 97, 7 Apr 49

Astrakhan -- Water mail routes have opened up on the delta of the Volga and at sea. Mail cutters made the first trip to fishermen from Kamyzyakskiy, Travinskii and other rayons who were engaged in spring fishing. The boats are delivering central and local newspapers, periodicals, and other mail. Mail-carrying ships are covering a distance of nearly 1,200 kilometers to deliver mail to fishermen at sea.

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- 4 -

SECRET